

The Herald and News.

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BALES OF COTTON GINNED 5,731,347

SOUTH CAROLINA REPORT SHOWS 581,978 BALES.

Third Report by Census Bureau Shows Less Amount Handled by Ginners to October 18.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The third cotton ginning report of the season, compiled from reports of census bureau correspondents and agents throughout the cotton belt and issued at 10 a. m. today announced that 5,731,347 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1915 has been ginned prior to October 18. This compared with 7,619,747 bales, or 47.9 per cent of the entire crop ginned prior to October 18 last year, 6,973,518 bales, or 49.9 per cent in 1913, and 6,874,206 bales, or 45.10 per cent in 1912.

Included in the ginnings were 54,422 round bales, compared with 15,229 last year, 49,030 in 1913 and 41,745 in 1912.

Sea island cotton included numbered 40,257 bales, compared with 30,078 bales to October 18 last year, 31,139 in 1913 and 15,960 bales in 1912.

Ginnings prior to October, by States, with comparisons for the last three years and the percentage of the entire crop ginned in those States prior to that date in the same years follows:

Year—	Bales.	Per cent.
1915.....	556,272	46.8
1914.....	810,245	56.6
1913.....	839,899	46.6
1912.....	591,954	44.6

Year—	Bales.	Per cent.
1915.....	281,190	39.8
1914.....	379,261	31.0
1913.....	322,181	39.0
1912.....	300,351	39.0

Year—	Bales.	Per cent.
1915.....	62,162	47.8
1914.....	43,313	53.9
1913.....	35,956	40.1
1912.....	23,575	40.1

Year—	Bales.	Per cent.
1915.....	1,178,398	50.2
1914.....	1,367,916	55.3
1913.....	1,296,911	43.8
1912.....	793,143	43.8

Year—	Bales.	Per cent.
1915.....	223,894	49.8
1914.....	335,274	37.5
1913.....	164,034	54.2
1912.....	203,127	54.2

Year—	Bales.	Per cent.
1915.....	321,688	39.0
1914.....	474,788	34.8
1913.....	435,690	64.5
1912.....	347,130	64.5

Year—	Bales.	Per cent.
1915.....	264,665	31.0
1914.....	301,108	30.1
1913.....	252,193	39.3
1912.....	356,226	39.3

Year—	Bales.	Per cent.
1915.....	65,985	36.6
1914.....	451,449	46.4
1913.....	391,258	39.5
1912.....	398,345	39.5

Year—	Bales.	Per cent.
1915.....	581,798	44.4
1914.....	963,444	43.7
1913.....	619,720	44.1
1912.....	540,319	44.1

Year—	Bales.	Per cent.
1915.....	79,147	27.5
1914.....	102,177	36.0
1913.....	181,933	24.9
1912.....	66,719	24.9

Year—	Bales.	Per cent.
1915.....	2,007,211	61.9
1914.....	2,715,772	65.0
1913.....	2,451,279	69.5
1912.....	3,229,621	69.5

Year—	Bales.	Per cent.
1915.....	20,657	22.3
1914.....	36,950	27.0
1913.....	32,464	26.3
1912.....	23,696	26.3

The next ginning report of the census bureau will be issued at 10 a. m. November 8, and will show the quantity of cotton ginned prior to November 1.

London, Oct. 26.—An editorial in the today threatens the government with the formation of a new opposition party.

The editorial comments on the delay in "jettisoning" the declaration of London which provides that the character of a vessel is determined by the flag she is entitled to fly, and on the government's failure to adapt suggestions for a smaller and less unwieldy cabinet so as to get away from the present alleged tendency toward conscription.

COTTON MARKET

Newberry.	
Cotton	11 1/4c
Cotton seed, per bu.	57c
Prosperity.	
Cotton	11 1/4c
Cotton seed, per bu.	55 1/2c
Pomaria.	
Cotton	11 1/4c
Cotton seed, per bu.	57c
Little Mountain.	
Cotton	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4c
Cotton seed, per bu.	55 1/2c
Silverstreet.	
Cotton	12c
Cotton seed, per bu.	60c
Chappells.	
Cotton	11.85c
Cotton seed, per bu.	57c
Kinards.	
Cotton	11 3/4c
Cotton seed, per bu.	57c
Whitmire.	
Cotton	11 1/4c
Cotton seed, per bu.	55 1/2c

LABOR TROUBLES TO FORCE CLOSING

Judson Mill at Greenville Takes Action Following Organization of the Workers.

Greenville, Oct. 25.—The Judson mill, one of largest of the fourteen in this vicinity, will close down November 5th because of labor troubles, according to a notice posted at the mill today by B. E. Geer, president and treasurer. Delegates of the United Textile Workers of America organized a local union here some weeks ago, and recently the management discovered its presence. Seventeen employees were summarily discharged, the management said, because they neglected their work in seeking new members for the union during working hours. The men said they were discharged because they joined the union.

Some eighty employees of the weave room then walked out because the men were not reinstated.

Three hundred employees refused to go back to work today. The mill was picketed, and still others were persuaded not to return to work.

Ninety-two walked out throughout the day, it was learned. It is understood other mills are being organized.

No trouble has taken place, but the sheriff and chief of police are watching the situation.

DIVIDED COTTON BUYING IN SPARTANBURG COUNTY

Whether Price Is Depressed Thereby Has Long Been Debated Question in This State.

Augusta Chronicle.
Spartanburg, Oct. 24.—The announcement that the federal trade commission has ordered an investigation into the charges that there is a combination of cotton buyers in North and South Carolina and Georgia to depress the price of cotton is of public interest here in that such an investigation may bring under consideration cotton marketing conditions in this section of the State which has long been a subject of discussion.

While no cotton mill presidents have expressed their views concerning such an inquiry, their position is well known in this territory. That this country, for instance, is divided among mills with respect to convenience to certain mills is, perhaps, a fact that is generally understood. The mill men take the position that the condition is a natural one and that in buying at the gins or mill stores, as they do, they are really serving the farmer in that his market is at his door and he does not have to haul his cotton to market centers. Whether the price of cotton is depressed on account of this condition is a question that has long been a source of argument in this county and in other counties where there is a considerable textile development.

The result of such an inquiry will be interesting to this section of the State.

Fiftieth Anniversary Edition

For many years The Herald and News carried on the front page the following: "Established in 1865." For some reason it was dropped. It is true that The Herald and News dates even further back than 1865 to reach its actual birthday. That statement was put on the first page by the late Thos. F. Greneker. Just why we do not know. We suppose it indicated the date of the revival of the paper after the war. We know that he printed the tri-weekly Herald during the war. At any rate we are calling this edition that we are going to publish some time in November, about Thanksgiving day, the fiftieth anniversary edition.

We want to make it really a credit to the old Herald and News on its attaining fifty years of life in this community and a credit to the community. The present editor has been in active charge of the paper and the editorial department for more than half of this half century, and, like The Herald and News, he grows younger and stronger as the years go by.

In the work of getting out this edition we ask the co-operation of the business and professional men of the town and county of Newberry. We feel sure that we will have it. We have always had the hearty co-operation of the people of this community in any worthy cause and we try never to espouse any other.

Of course we hope to make something out of it, but the purpose is not solely commercial. We expect to have a number of valuable contributions which will be worth while preserving, written by men and women who are competent and who are familiar with the subjects upon which they will write.

It is our purpose also to cover the entire county, and we will include the towns of Whitmire, Prosperity, Little Mountain, Pomaria, Silverstreet, Kinards and Chappells. All of these are important commercial and social centers.

It shall be our purpose also to put a copy of this edition in the home of every white family in Newberry county. For this reason it will be a valuable medium for the merchant with goods to sell to reach those who buy.

We have the promise of an article from Col. D. A. Dickert, covering the period of reconstruction and the war and whatever he desires to include. Also an article from Dr. W. E. Pelham, who for forty years was actively engaged in the mercantile life of the city. He will write of the merchants during these fifty years that are gone. Mr. R. H. Greneker, who was the founder and publisher of the News and for many years actively connected with The Herald and News, will also furnish a contribution. So will Mr. John K. Auhl, who was brought up in the office and who has frequently contributed to the columns of the paper since leaving Newberry. Mayor Z. F. Wright has promised to contribute an article on the municipality, past and present. And he and Mr. F. L. Bynum have promised to let us have copies of their famous debate upon the subject, "Which exerted greater influence upon the progress of the world, the steam engine or the printing press," which they had some years ago when they were students in Newberry college, under the teaching of the present editor of The Herald and News, when he was a professor or teacher in that institution. If Messrs. Wright and Bynum were not still unmarried young men we would not mind telling when that debate was had. Suffice it to say that men like Chief Justice Pope said they would ride twenty-five miles in a buggy to hear it.

Then we have asked Major J. F. J. Caldwell to write an article covering the legal profession in Newberry county during the last fifty years. And we expect to get one of the ministers to write an article on the churches and one or two of the teachers and educators to write of the progress of education. And an article on the agricultural resources of the county and the manufacturing industry. And an article from Warehouse Commissioner McLaurin on the warehouse system. In fact we expect to cover every field in this edition.

Besides these we have already prepared a number of articles on the present mercantile and financial and other business concerns of the present day. Such an edition going into every home in the county will be a splendid medium for the live merchant and artisan to tell of his business and to reach the buying public. You will be given the opportunity to have a corner in this edition to tell what you have to sell and what you have to offer in any way.

Mr. Hartwell M. Ayer, an experienced newspaper man of Florence, will also contribute a number of articles and assist in the write-ups of the present day merchants and business men. He has already spent three or four days in Newberry and has made many notes, and will return to do some special work.

We shall also ask our former partner in the business, Mr. William P. Houseal, latterly more generally known as the "Dutch Weather Prophet," to make a contribution. And Mr. A. H. Kohn, now of Columbia, but for many years the Prosperity correspondent of The Herald and News, will be asked for a contribution. And present correspondents.

Since writing the above, we have the promise of an article from Dr. W. C. Brown on the agricultural resources and development of agriculture in Newberry county. We have also asked Miss Willie Mae Wise, who is the home demonstration agent of the county, and Mr. T. M. Mills, the county demonstration agent of the county, to write articles on their line of work. And also Dr. G. Y. Hunter of Prosperity and Col. W. H. Hunt of Newberry. Dr. Edw. Fulenwider will write of the religious life of the city, and Prof. Ernest Anderson and others on the schools. In fact we expect several other special articles from men who are competent to write on the subjects they will handle.

THE IDLER

Webster says a gentleman is "a man well born; one of good family; one of gentle or refined manners; a well bred man; a man of refined manners and good behavior." See the point?

I am am so de-lighted to see the Observer write an editorial on the dog law. I have written so much about that ordinance, and the way we do here, that I had about concluded that my little influence was gone. Maybe now that the Observer has taken the matter up editorially there will be something doing. I remember very distinctly how rigidly the law was enforced soon after that little child was bitten by that rabid dog and died, and how soon the whole thing was forgotten, and the dogs continued to roam wheresoever they pleased, and there was no one to molest or make afraid. Of course, if some other child should suffer the same fate—God forbid that it should—then there would be an awakening and the poor dog would have to obey the law. But it is just like I have said time without number, it takes something like that to wake up our folks. And just like I have also said, it seems that all that we care about here is to stop some fellow from taking a drink, or bringing up some poor negroes who are having a little fun all peculiar to themselves in a game of craps, whatever that is. And, by the way, I want the privilege of witnessing that game some time or other. I would just like to know what it is like. Of course the game of poker is the gentleman's game, and I must admit that what little I have seen of it that it has a fascination for me, but I never felt that I could indulge that fancy, because I could not afford to lose. The fact is, you can't keep the man from taking chances, whether it be on drawing a full house or four aces or a straight or a royal straight flush or on the fastest horse or a ball game, whether it be base ball or foot ball. We are just built that way. And sometimes we gamble on the price of cotton, whether it be in buying future contracts or buying the real article or putting it in the warehouse and borrowing money on it and taking the chance of the price going to 15 cents. But all this has nothing to do with the dog ordinance. It has never been repealed. If it has the public has never been apprised of the fact. It is like a good many other ordinances—they become dead letters after a brief span. So soon do we forget. And it is well that we do. Keep up the good work, Mr. Observer Man, and maybe something will come before someone else has to suffer a fearful death, all on account of some sorry dog. I had a dog once, a long time ago, and I know how you can become attached to the animal and how the dog can become attached to the man. But these bull dogs—I am afraid of them, and when I see one coming down the street I get on the other side and give him a wide berth. And I am afraid of any kind of a dog.

I promised to say something more about the opera house. There are several things that ought to be said if the saying of them would accomplish any results. Talking about fires, why if the local man of The Herald and News is correct about how our people love to go to fires, what do you reckon would happen if the alarm of fire should be sounded some time when the opera house was filled. There would surely be a stampede and it would be worse than a rabid dog or a circus. There is no way to empty the house except through one door, and it takes some fifteen minutes at the best, and it seems to me sometimes that it takes longer than that. There should be some arrangements made to let the crowds out quicker. And then those opera chairs. Why they need new ones. Besides, I notice that every now and then one breaks down and down to the floor goes the occupant. Suppose some one should be hurt by the fall. Who would pay the damage. And then they are uncomfortable. I got so tired on the one I occupied the other night that I almost wished it would go down and then there would have been a change of the monotony of sitting on it. Why not put in new ones? And fix the thing up generally. If the town would be liable to a damage suit if a

rabid dog bit you, why not if you should get hurt by the breaking of an opera chair. But I reckon it's all right or it wouldn't be. You know, I believe that whatever is, is best, or it wouldn't be. I am obliged to believe that so long as I believe there is an overruling and an all wise Providence who is merciful and good and who even numbers the hairs of your head and takes note of the sparrow and none falls to the ground without His notice, His plans are perfect and he takes thought of every act and every deed of His creatures and He works out the great eternal plan for the good of His creatures. Does He not ~~see~~ somewhere that He takes no pleasure in the death of the wicked, and are we not told that He is omniscient and omnipresent, and that means that He knew from the beginning what was to take place, and that it has all been ordered by His all powerful hand.

And that reminds me of a sweet little poem by Ella Wheeler Wilcox which expresses the thought beautifully. I am going to quote it. Sometimes the finite mind can not see the good in many things that happen, but it is all for some good purpose or it wouldn't be. We can not understand why some persons die, as it seems to us in the very heyday of their usefulness, and others are left here who seem to have no purpose, and so far as the finite mind can see are doing no good in the world. If I did not believe that "each sorrow has a purpose" there are some that have come into my own life that would have broken me down long ago. I have not been able to see the purpose of them, but there must be somewhere in the divine plan some purpose for them. But this has nothing to do with the dog ordinance or with the repairs that are needed at the opera house. It is our part to do our duty as it is presented and the duty of the city council is to enforce the dog ordinance or repeal it and to have some needed repairs made at the opera house. Here is the poem:

Whatever Is—Is Best.
I know as my life grows older,
And mine eyes have clearer sight—
That under each rank wrong, somewhere
There lies the root of Right;
That each sorrow has a purpose,
By the sorrowing oft unguessed,
But as sure as the sun brings morning,
Whatever is—is best.

I know that each sinful action,
As sure as the night brings shade,
Is somewhere, someone punished,
Tho' the hour be long delayed.
I know that the soul is aided
Sometimes by the heart's unrest—
And to grow means often to suffer—
But whatever is—is best.
I know there are no errors,
In the great Eternal plan.
And all things work together
For the final good of man.
And I know as my soul speeds onward,
In its grand Eternal quest,
I shall say as I look back earthward,
Whatever is—is best.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

I am going to close this article with an Arab saying and I want you to think about the three things there set forth. The arrow comes not back. The spoken word never dies. The lost opportunity is gone forever. Forget not these three things. (The dog ordinance was too late for the poor child whose young life was snapped out. The enforcement of it after some other life has been snapped out will be too late to recall that life.)

An Arab Saying.
Remember three things come not back:
The arrow sent upon its track—
It will not swerve, it will not stay
Its speed; it flies to wound or slay.

The spoken word, so soon forgot
By thee, yet it has perished not;
In other hearts 'tis living still,
And doing work for good or ill.
And the lost opportunity,
That cometh back no more to thee;
In vain thou weepest, in vain dost
yearn,
These three will never more return.
—The Century.
THE IDLER.